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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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MILAN, *July* 5,

WE have the happineſs of th. Emperour's preſe. ce here. His Majeſty every morning gives audience to thoſe who have any petitions to preſent to him, and after dinner he employs himſelf upon affairs of government with his Miniſters. This monarch has already given proofs of his generoſity, by aboliſhing in the Mantuan territory 200,000 florins a year in impoſts.

CONFINES of POLAND, JULY 15. Letters from Warſaw, dated the 12th of this month, and received yeſterday, bring advice that Prince Gallitzin's army paſſed the Dnieſter on the 3d current; and that he is ordered to attack the Turks, let what will be the conſequence.

VIENNA, JULY 8. A few days ago a woman was arreſted here, charged with having killed 100 children. Her employment was to nurſe, at her own houſe, the children of women who were themſelves nurſes in great families, and alſo the infants of ſuch mothers as did not chooſe to own them. It was her cuſtom to get ſome months board paid her in advance, and in a ſhort time after ſhe came to tell the mother of the death of her child. It is certain that during 27 months near 90 children have been carried from her houſe to the grave. Such a number of ſucceſſive deaths muſt naturally render her, if not altogether culpable, at leaſt very much ſuſpected. It is ſaid that ſhe hath already confeſſed her crime, and diſcovered ſeveral accompliceſ.

LONDON, *July* 22.

A letter from Mr. Wilkes to Mr. John Churchill, brother of the celebrated Mr. Charles Churchill, on occaſion of the ſuppoſed vacancy for the city of Weſtminſter.

King's Bench priſon, Thurſday evening, July 6.

I BEG the favour of you, my dear ſir, to return my beſt thanks to the friends of liberty in Weſtminſter, who have ſo handſomely offered me their ſervice on the preſent vacancy for that city. I wiſh you to be quite explicit on the occaſion, and to declare, in my name, that I think it my duty to decline the honour intended me. I am now as much a legal member of the Houſe of Commons as our Speaker himſelf. The only difference I can find out is, I repreſent the firſt county in England, he a ſmall borough in Lincolnſhire. I am a Knight of the ſhire; he is a ſimple Burgeſs. At this time I am actually ſupporting, as far as I can, the right of repreſentation of my worthy conſtituents, and of every elector in the iſland, which is violated in my pretended expulſion. I will purſue, with unwearied zeal, ſo great a cauſe. I hold myſelf ſtill the colleague of *Mr. Sergeant Glynn*, becauſe we were both choſen by a majority of the freeholders of the county of Middleſex. I am, beſides, determined not to vacate my ſeat in Parliament; and therefore I cannot be in the capacity of receiving ſuch obliging marks of regard from our Weſtminſter friends, whom I much eſteem, but cannot repreſent. I have taken my reſolution, which you know is always very deciſive. I will never ſit in Parliament but by the favour and free choice of the freeholders of Middleſex. No political changes, nor any conſiderations whatever, ſhall induce me to quit the particular ſervice of my preſent worthy conſtituents. They have, under the moſt trying circumſtances, ſupported me with unparalleled firmneſs and generoſity. I am theirs for life, from every principle of honour and gratitude. Believe me ever

your moſt affectionate and
obliged humble ſervant,
JOHN WILKES.

By accounts from Milan we learn that the late Cardinal Durini, Biſhop of Pavia, has, for the encouragement of population, directed, by his will, the ſum of 1200 crowns to be annually divided among 24 young women, as marriage portions.

On Saturday Suſannah Lott, for petty treaſon, in poiſoning her huſband, was drawn on a hurdle to Pennenden heath, near Maidſtone, and fixed to a ſtake with an iron chain round her middle, and her body burned to aſhes, purſuant to her ſentence at Maidſtone aſſize. Benjamin Buſh, as an acceſſory in the fact, was hanged, and his body delivered to a ſurgeon to be diſſected.

We hear a carriage is making in Long Acre for a Noble Lord, which will contain fourteen perſons, to drive about his park, with a table in the middle, to hold any thing to regale themſelves with.

July 24. It is now ſaid, on very good grounds, to be a matter ſettled that Lord Chatham, on account of the uncertain ſtate of his health, is not to take any buſineſs of the Adminiſtration on himſelf, but that he will lend a ſanction and countenance to the meaſures of the preſent Miniſtry.

We hear that three different expreſſes were ſent to Lord Bute to haſten his return, who arrived at his Lordſhip's reſidence on three ſucceſſive days following each other.

It is thought that the majority in a certain Houſe will be ſtronger than ever at their next meeting, as there were near twenty voices, in the military only, who were abſent laſt year, and not ſent for on any occaſion.

We hear the Earl of Bute is arrived in town from his travels abroad in better health than he has been for ſome years paſt; but though his Lordſhip has received great benefit in his general ſtate of health, he is remarkably reduced in his perſon.

We hear a Noble Lord, on his arrival in town, made his firſt viſit to Miſs Van——t——t, in Suckville ſtreet, and in the evening viſited a great perſonage in Pallmall.

On Friday laſt an expreſs was ſent to the Counteſs of Bute, at her ſeat in Bedfordſhire, with an account of his Lordſhip's ſafe arrival in London; and on Saturday her Ladyſhip arrived in town, in perfect health.

On Friday evening laſt Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Regiſter of Scotland, brother to the Marquis of Lorne, and his new married Lady, the Counteſs Dowager of Ferrers, ſet out from their houſe in Spring Gardens, on a viſit to Scotland, in a chaiſe and pair, eſcorted by one ſervant in livery.

It is very juſtly obſerved, by many hundreds of the fair ſex, as alſo by the Gentlemen of the ſeveral muſical ſocieties diſperſed over England, that muſick was never ſo much in vogue as at this time, which is in no great meaſure attributed to that great and amiable patroneſs our moſt gracious Queen, who in a very maſterly manner plays on the organ, harpſichord, and piano forte, which ſeems to have ſtirred up the youth of both ſexes, nay even grown perſons, to attain this great and moſt agreeable of all accompliſhments.

The perſon who has cauſed ſo great a diſturbance in Southwark, for ſome days paſt, by going about the ſtreets that the Devil was to fetch him by agreement yeſterday morning, is under the care of the well known Dr. Bradbury, who has engaged to compromiſe matters between him and his Infernal Highneſs, at his chapel called Glory's Hole, in Mint ſtreet, Southwark.

On the 3d inſtant the long depending cauſe concerning an inſurance on the Kitty, Captain Ivory, from New Providence to Philadelphia, was determined in favour of the underwriter, after a trial of near ſeven hours, before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial jury of merchants. This is the 25th policy of inſurance which hath been litigated and vacated for improper practices, within theſe laſt eight years, wherein Mr. Thornby has been concerned for the underwriters; and from ſuch determinations, it is hoped, the fair and honeſt merchants and owners of ſhips will receive benefit.

July 26. It was yeſterday currently reported that Mr. Wilkes's pardon is now in agitation, and that the ſame would take place in a very ſhort time.

An American Governour, who is ſoon expected in England, will not return thither, but will receive ſome very conſiderable honours and emoluments here for his firmneſs to the preſent adminiſtration.

On Tueſday laſt one Janet Munro was apprehended at Glaſgow, and impriſoned in the tolbooth, by a warrant from the Lord Juſtice Clerk, for robbing the poſt, between Falkirk and Edinburgh, of 150l. which he had received from Meſſ. Fordyce, Malcom, and company, in Edinburgh, to deliver to the Carron company. Upon her being carried before the magiſtrate ſhe acknowledged being at a publick houſe at Edinburgh, in company with the poſt, and two other women of the name of Graham and Macleod, where they drank five bottles of wine, and that upon his making ſomewhat free with her perſon ſhe made a little free with his purſe, and took out of his pocket 29l. eight of which ſhe gave to the other two women. She gave a very unſatisfactory account of the reſt of the money, and had only about ſix ſhillings upon her when apprehended.

On Monday a young Gentleman in Surry was taken into cuſtody for ſending an infamous letter to his uncle, and threatning to ſhoot him if he did not ſend him 300 guineas and his mother's gold watch.

It is ſaid that there is a deſign to propoſe a change in the government of our North American colonies, and form an union of the whole on a new model. In this plan the incorporated provinces are not to be ſubject to the Britiſh Parliament, but to remain dependent on the Crown, in the ſame manner as Ireland; having a Parliament of their own, and being governed, with reſpect to the Crown prerogative, by a Viceroy or Lieutenant. It is imagined that if the above plan was propoſed none would come into it with ſo much warmth as the Americans themſelves, as they have long endured the tyranny of little arbitrary Governours, whoſe continuance in office depended on the executing the oppreſſive meaſures of bad Miniſters.

It is now imagined, from the delay of the Ruſſian and Turkiſh armies in coming to action, that the preſent campaign will not end the war, as was ſuppoſed ſome little time ago, when a deciſive ſtroke was expected ſoon to happen; but the difficulty of collecting an army on the ſide of the Porte, prevents their making any vigorous effort, and the event of magazines, or means of conveying ſtores on the ſide of the Czarina, prevents her advancing towards Conſtantinople.

It is likewiſe ſuppoſed to be now too late for the Swedes to make any attempt on the Ruſſian territory. The ſlowneſs of the progreſs of the Turkiſh army, and the Daniſh fleet intimidating the tranſportation of troops acroſs the gulf of Bothnia, has checked that deſign, in ſpite of all endeavours of the French to incite the execution of it.

July 27. We are told that the town of Genoa is to be made a free imperial city, and that the other territories now belonging to the Genoeſe are to be divided between the infant Duke of Parma and his Sardinian Majeſty.

Mr. Moore's machine, which is to move without horſes, will, we are credibly informed, be ready by the middle of next week. It is now nearly completed, in a yard which Mr. Moore has hired for that purpoſe, and will hold four people with eaſe.

Yeſterday morning, between two and three o'clock, a diſpute ariſing between one Emmery, a lighterman, the ſon of the widow Emmery, a dealer in coals in Milford Lane, and a Gentleman, ſuppoſed to be a naval officer, concerning a woman of the town, the latter drew his ſword and after ſome altercation ran Emmery through the body, and he now lies without hopes of recovery. The Gentleman, though cloſely purſued by the watchmen, made his eſcape.

By a Gentleman, arrived yeſterday from Liſle, in French Flanders, there is advice that the French have 40,000 troops quartered in that town and the neighbourhood, and the arrival of ſeveral other troops is daily expected from Compaigne.

It is now paſt a doubt that the French intend to invade Holland by land, with an intent either to conquer the Dutch provinces or to compel them to enter into a treaty offenſive and defenſive in favour of the Houſe of Bourbon.

The Duke de Choiſeul has long meditated the compleat conqueſt of Holland, as by that means France will not only avail herſelf of the immenſe naval ſtores and ſhipping of that once flouriſhing republick, but will alſo make Great Britain become an annual tributary power to France, to the yearly amount of 1,300,000 l. that ſum being nearly the intereſt annually paid to the Dutch for their principal money in our funds; but perhaps the Duke de Choiſeul may find himſelf miſtaken in the latter part of his favourite plan, and probably may only haſten the *ſinking of* ſo much of the debt of Great Britain.

We congratulate our Miniſtry that they have hitherto withſtood the preſſing ſolicitations of many of the European powers to enter into a continental war, though by ſuch their patriotick reſolution they have given great umbrage to the moſt powerful potentates in the north.

The reaſon for the Earl of Bute's unexpected return at this time is that his Lordſhip might have a conference with his noble friend Lord Holland, before this Nobleman goes abroad, to which conference his Grace of Grafton is admitted, as both Lord Bute and Lord Holland cannot be *well ſpared* out of the kingdom again together. Great things are expected at the weſt end of the town to reſult from the conference of this *great triumvirate*.

July 31. This morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland arrived in town from his cruiſe, and immediately waited on their Majeſties and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

Yeſterday General PAOLI, who came paſſenger on board the Duke of Savoy, from Leghorn, arrived in town. He does not propoſe to appear in publick *for* ſome time.

It is reported that when a certain Nobleman, arrived from his travels, went to pay his duty to a great perſonage, the latter caught him in his arms as he was dropping on his knees, and aſſured his Lordſhip (or words to that effect) that he rejoiced to ſee him, and that he was as dear to him as ever.

A Nobleman of great conſequence offered a bet of 1000 guineas, with a Nobleman out of Adminiſtration, that Lord Bute would lay down and adhere to ſuch a conciliating and patriotick plan as, in the ſpace of a year from the day of his late return, to become as much the favourite of the people as ever his Lordſhip was ſuppoſed to be of his ſovereign; and ſo ſanguine was the Peer of the full completion of his prophecy that he even offered to leave the deciſion of the bet, on that day twelvemonth, to the opinion of any one Gentleman of either party, whether in or out of Adminiſtration, whom his antagoniſt ſhould now think proper to name. Whether from conviction that the Noble traveller had now learned a more ſalutary ſyſtem of politicks, or from what other cauſe, we know not; but this really generous and candid bet was declined being accepted.

It is reported that a Noble Earl has abſolutely ſold the whole of a great eſtate which came to him by the bequeſt of a late enthuſiaſt in the cauſe of patriotiſm.

We hear that a ſufficient ſum has been already iſſued to diſcharge the arrears of the civil liſt up to Chriſtmas 1768, which is now paying.

A motion was lately made, in a private aſſembly, for entirely ſubmitting the formation of a new Miniſtry to the Earl of Chatham; but this motion was directly overruled, by two great officers.

Two Noblemen, deeply plunged into the mud and mire of the alley, have, it is ſaid, declared their intentions of waddling out of that bottomleſs and ruinous bog; and, it is confidently reported, they muſt never ſhow their faces there again.

The rough treatment a certain noble Duke [Bedford] lately received in a place of worſhip, we hear, has determined him not to be ſo pious for the future.

A correſpondent deſires to know the laſt place Lord Bute came from abroad, where he really landed in England, and what capital towns he came through in his way to London.

Another correſpondent ſays the appearance of Mr. A—e's ſpeech has been greatly detrimental to a Noble Lord, as it entirely removes the cauſe his Lordſhip urged as the principal reaſon for not paſſing his accounts.

A third correſpondent remarks that in Charles I. time, when the Duke of Buckingham had rendered himſelf odious to the people by his unjuſt adminiſtration, he procured himſelf to be choſen Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

It is ſaid that PAOLI, who is arrived here from Leghorn, expreſſed a deſire to ſee the King's Bench, not ſo much on account of the celebrated patriot now immured there, but that he might contemplate the ſpot where Theodore, his predeceſſor, both in command and misfortune, drew his laſt breath.

Notwithſtanding all the American petitions were rejected by an auguſt aſſembly, on the 23d of March laſt, yet the Americans are reſolved to follow the example of Middleſex, London, &c. and lay their grievances at the foot of the throne.

In the North Briton, of July the 15th, an account is given that in a publick office the deputy clerk, ſoon after his coming into office, found in a painter's bill of 103 l. made out by the overſeer of the works, an over charge of 60 l. 10 s. 6 d. in a plaiſterer's bill of 44 l. 19 s. 7 d. an overcharge of 22 l. 18 s. 4 d. He poſitively refuſed his certificate to theſe bills, but he was obliged by his ſuperiour in that office to do it. In the ſmith's bills he found an overcharge of 10,300 l. which the ſmith was brought to acknowledge. However, he was continued in the office, and the deputy clerk turned out for his integrity, which was deemed an impertinence. If the publick is thus robbed, it is not to be wondered at that it is ſinking under the enormous weight of taxes! And is it not high time for the publick, as one man, to call for a redreſs of ſuch enormities?

On Wedneſday Litchfield, who was capitally convicted laſt ſeſſions at the Old Bailey for a rape on Mary Curtain, for which he received his Majeſty's pardon, was compelled by his father to accompany him on horſeback to Tyburn, to ſee the fatal cataſtrophe of Brooks, his companion, and as ſoon as he arrived there he obliged him to go into the cart, and ſtay there until the malefactors were cut down.

On Sunday morning laſt the new chapel of the Counteſs of Huntingdon, at Tunbridge Wells, was opened by the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, who preached from theſe words: "*How dreadful is this place! this is no other than the houſe of God; this is the gate of heaven.*" Gen. xxviii. 17. After ſermon the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper was adminiſtered, at which four clergymen attended beſides Mr. Whitefield, three of whom preached at three different times from a ſmall mount raiſed for that purpoſe in the chapel yard. The chapel itſelf is built after the Gothick taſte, in a plain but very elegant manner. A great concourſe of people, as well from the metropolis as from other places, was aſſembled on this occaſion; and a cold collation was prepared, not only for perſons of ſuperiour faſhion (of which many were preſent) but alſo for the lower ſort of people who came from far. Every thing was carried on with great ſolemnity, ſimplicity, and fervency of devotion, and the Chriſtian and the Counteſs ſhone forth in a diſtinguiſhed manner in every part of the deportment of the truly Noble foundreſs, who is daily abounding in every good word and work.

The wheat harveſt is begun in ſeveral places in the neighbourhood of Windſor.

Anecdote of Mr. Churchill, the ſatiriſt.

"A country couſin of Mr. Churchill's coming to town in the ſummer time, he took her to Weſtminſter Abbey, to ſhow her the monuments, and from thence to both Houſes of Parliament; and when they were in the Houſe of Commons, he ſaid to her, this is St. S——n's chapel. Lard! couſin, ſaid ſhe, it is not like a chapel. Not much, replied Churchill, but it is very like the temple at Jeruſalem in our Saviour's time. Aye, ſaid ſhe, was the temple built in this manner? No, replied he, the ſimilitude is not in the building, but in the ſervice performed in it; for this chapel, like the Jews temple, is not ſo much a houſe of prayer as a place of marketing, jobbing, cheating, buying, ſelling, and money changing. Lard bleſs me, ſaid ſhe, and what do they buy and ſell in it? Why, ſaid he, they buy places and penſions, and ſell their conſcience and their country."

Auguſt 1. There is no proſpect at preſent of a reconciliation with the contending parties, though many overtures have been made to the outs, which, on account of their particular reſtriction on a late county election, have been all rejected.

It was currently reported this morning that Lord Lyttleton would occupy an important office in Adminiſtration.

It is alſo certain that the Miniſtry have promiſed to repeal (according to the phraſe of their dependents) the American duties on paint, paper, and glaſs, with a view to quiet, for the preſent, the minds of the people in that country, but the duty on tea is to remain. Thoſe who beſt know the diſpoſitions of the Americans ſay that their jealouſies and fears will never ſubſide, not even in part, until every iota, real or nominal, of taxation, is wholly repealed; and indeed the abſolute neceſſity of a new conſtitution for America ſeems now to be generally confeſſed. Lord Chatham, and his friends, are ſaid to be at the head of this doctrine.

The merchants and traders in Virginia have come to a reſolution not to ſend a ſingle hogſhead of tobacco to any of thoſe perſons who lately ſigned the merchants addreſs, as it was called.

A great Lady has for ſome time been ſo very anxious to have a certain popular priſoner pardoned that a meſſage has been ſent to him this week that his pardon ſhould ſhortly be granted, on which he obſerved that unleſs it was free and unconditional he would not accept it.

Letters from Berlin import that the return of couriers had of late been obſerved to be very frequent between that city and Peterſburg; by which it was conjectured ſome affair of importance is in agitation between the two Courts.

We hear that one of the Lords of the Treaſury has retained ten eminent counſellors againſt the author of a letter ſigned *Another freeholder of Surry*, and we are farther aſſured that an eminent counſellor will appear again at the bar on this occaſion.

We hear from Dublin that a few days ago Col. Luttrell, having made his appearance at the new gardens belonging to the lying in hoſpital in that city, was hiſſed and otherwiſe rudely treated by ſome of the company, one of whom, who had made himſelf very remarkable upon the occaſion, being at the coffeehouſe the next morning, and boaſting of his behaviour, was ſuddenly ſeized by the noſe by the Colonel, who happened to enter the coffeehouſe during the narration. In conſequence of this a challenge enſued, but it is ſaid the Colonel's antagoniſt prudently thought proper to go out of town the morning the affair was to be decided.

By a letter from Kilkenny, in Ireland, we are aſſured that M'Quirk, the chairman, has lately been ſeen in the town of Navan, in a very deplorable condition. He endeavoured, it is ſaid, to follow his former profeſſion in Dublin; but none of his brethren of the ſtrop would be connected with him, upon any conſideration.

There appears to be very plentiful crops of grain on the earth in the county of Surry; and laſt Thurſday, near Croydon, a farmer had a field of ripe oats cut down.

Some letters from Turin mention the death of Dr. Smollet, the ingenious Biographer and Hiſtorian, which happened at Maſſa Carrara the beginning of laſt month.

On Thurſday laſt a blackſmith's wife at Oxford was brought to bed of three children. It is remarkable that day ten months before ſhe was brought to bed of four children.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, *July* 29.

A ſingular circumſtance happened here yeſterday morning, which has occaſioned a good deal of converſation. While his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was reviewing the marines, a woman decently dreſſed, with a beautiful little girl in her arms, made ſeveral attempts to ſpeak to his Highneſs, but was kept off by the ſoldiers, until ſhe at length grew ſo importunate, ſaying ſhe had buſineſs of the utmoſt conſequence to communicate, and made ſuch a diſturbance, that the Duke inquired the cauſe; and on being told of the woman's application, ordered an officer to acquaint her he would hear what ſhe had to ſay at his apartments, where the woman ſoon after attended, and declared to a Gentleman, who was ſent out to know her buſineſs, that the child was nearly related to his Highneſs, being the daughter of a late great naval officer, who was not more diſtinguiſhed by his high ſtation than his many amiable qualities. The woman ſaid ſhe was an upper ſervant in a certain Nobleman's houſe, where the above great officer reſided ſome years ago, when he was going out on an expedition; that ſoon after ſhe was brought to bed ſhe married a perſon employed about the dockyard, from whom ſhe concealed her having had the child; but as her huſband had left her, ſhe thought it her duty to publiſh the circumſtance. The ſtory was corroborated by ſeveral perſons who knew the woman, and ſeemed ſtrengthened by the great ſimilarity there appeared between the girl and her declared father; upon which his Royal Highneſs, with great affability, after kiſſing the child, put a twenty pound bank note into her hand, and aſſured the mother, if ſhe convinced him of the truth of her ſtory, ſhe ſhould be provided for.

WHITEHALL, *Auguſt* 1. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Walter Paterſon, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over his Majeſty's iſland of St. John, and the territories depredent thereon, in America.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to appoint Thomas Dalbriſay, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Governour of the ſame.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to appoint Elias Durnford, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Governour of his Majeſty's province of Weſt Florida, in America, in the room of Montfort Browne, Eſq;

The King has been pleaſed to appoint James Purcell, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Governour of the iſland of Tortola, and of his Majeſty's Caribbee iſlands, extending from the windward of the Anegcedes to the windward of St. John de Porto Rico, commonly called the Virgin Iſlands, in America.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 28.

A GENTLEMAN in Antigua writes that the late fire at St. John's burnt down 560 houſes, and that the damage could not be leſs than 500,000 l.

The ſloop Patty, Johnſon, from St. Chriſtopher's, arrived at Norfolk, the day before he got in ſpoke the brig Carolina, Edward York maſter, out from Antigua 25 days, and bound for Philadelphia, who informed him that on the 6th inſtant, in latitude 23, he met with a very heavy gale of wind, which laid him on his beam ends, and obliged him to cut away his foremaſt, which he loſt, with the ſails and rigging. He was then 20 miles S. E. of Cape Henry, and intended for Norfolk to refit, but the wind was then ahead.

We have received a farther account of the following ELECTIONS, viz. For ACCOMACK, Mr. SOUTHY SIMPSON and Mr. THOMAS PARRAMORE. For AUGUSTA, Mr. GABRIEL JONES and Mr. JOHN WILSON. For ALBEMARLE, Mr. THOMAS WALKER and Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON. For BUCKINGHAM, Mr. JOSEPH CABELL and Mr. BENJAMIN HOWARD. For BRUNSWICK, Mr. NATHANIEL EDWARDS and Mr. THOMAS STITH. For CHESTERFIELD, Mr. ARCHIBALD CARY and Mr. EDWARD OSBORNE. For CULPEPER, Mr. HENRY PENDLETON and Mr. JOHN GREEN. For CHARLOTTE, Mr. PAUL CARRINGTON and Mr. ISAAC READ. For ESSEX, Mr. WILLIAM ROAN and Mr. JAMES EDMONDSON. For FAUQUIER, Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL and Mr. JAMES SCOTT. For FAIRFAX, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON and Mr. JOHN WEST. For FREDERICK Mr. ROBERT RUTHERFORD and Mr. JAMES WOOD. For HAMPSHIRE, Mr. JAMES MERCER and Mr. ABRAHAM HITE. For KING WILLIAM Mr. CARTER BRAXTON and Mr. BERNARD MOORE. For KING and QUEEN, Mr. WILLIAM LANE and Mr. JOHN TAYLOE CORBIN. For LUNENBURG, Mr. THOMAS PETTUS and Mr. LODOWICK FARMER. For LOUDOUN, Mr. JAMES HAMILTON and Mr. FRANCIS PEYTON. For MECKLENBURG, Mr. ROBERT MUNFORD and Mr. MATTHEW MARABLE. For NORTHAMPTON, Mr. SEVERN EYRE and Mr. JOHN BURTON. For NORTHUMBERLAND, Mr. SPENCER MOTTROM BALL and Mr. GEORGE BALL. For ORANGE, Mr. JAMES WALKER and Mr. THOMAS BARBER. For PITTSYLVANIA, Mr. JOHN DONELSON and Mr. HUGH INNIS. For PRINCE WILLIAM, Mr. HENRY LEE and Mr. FOUSHEE TEBBS. For PRINCE EDWARD, Mr. PASCHAL GREENHILL and Mr. THOMAS SCOTT. For RICHMOND, Mr. ROBERT WORMELEY CARTER and Mr. FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE. For STAFFORD, Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER and Mr. THOMPSON MASON.

At Smith's point, in the mouth of Potowmack, ſeven veſſels were drove aſhore in the late ſtorm, moſt of which are entirely loſt, and one of them ſuppoſed to be Mr. William Black's ſchooner. Several dead bodies have been taken up, and cheſts and trunks containing genteel wearing apparel; and among the dead bodies there appeared to be two Gentlemen and Ladies, by their dreſs.

From Philadelphia we learn that the damage done to the ſhipping, &c. has been as conſiderable there as with us.

Arrived in James river, from Glaſgow, the George, Coats, and Peggy, Ramſay. Captain Coats, on the 24th of Auguſt, in latitude 44: 20, longitude 25: 30, W. ſpake the Eaſt of Halifax packet, from New York, bound to Falmouth, all well.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Sept. 12. Elizabeth, Thomas Coleman, from Boſton, with 15 hhds. 9 tierces, and 6 barrels of rum, 20 boxes of ſpermaceti candles, and 620 ounces of ſilver.

14. Blandford, Andrew Troop, from the lower diſtrict, with European goods.

14. Homer, Robert Haſtie, from Glaſgow, with European goods.

16. Elizabeth, James Leitch, from the lower diſtrict, with European goods.

18. Nancy, Richard Barron, from London, with European goods.

20. Thomas, John Robertſon, from the lower diſtrict, with European goods.

21. Middleton, Henry Clark, from the lower diſtrict, with European goods.

23. True Briton, John Atkinſon, from the lower diſtrict, with European goods.

26. Clyde, Matthew Buchanan, from Boſton, with 24 hhds. of rum, and 2024 ſtaves.

26. Betſey and Hannah, Henry Webb, from Briſtol, with European goods.

☞ *The perſon who ſent us his obſervations on the* COMET *will pleaſe to excuſe us for not publiſhing them until we are favoured by him with a more correct copy.*

Advertiſements.

To be SOLD *at* Newcaſtle, *on* Monday *the 23d of* October *next,*

A COMPLETE ſet of JOINERS TOOLS. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity.

SYME & PEARSON.

Juſt imported in the Matty, *Capt.* Fox, *from* LONDON,

A CHOICE collection of the moſt faſhionable PAPER HANGINGS, for rooms, cielings, ſtaircaſes, &c. As the ſubſcribers have them immediately from the beſt manufactory in *London*, the publick may depend on having them as per cargo cheaper than any hitherto ſold in this place, for ready money, or on ſhort credit.

KIDD & KENDALL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 28, 1769.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 28, 1769.

AT the LEAD MANUFACTORY, behind the church, may be had all ſorts of ſheet lead, pipes for conveying water from the tops of houſes, ciſterns, milkpans (which will keep milk cool in the height of ſummer) and every other article in the plumbing buſineſs performed in the neateſt manner, by

KIDD & KENDALL.

Likewiſe STILL WORMS made and mended. GILDING, PAINTING, GLAZING, &c. as uſual.

WANTS a PLACE,

A YOUNG man about 26 years of age, from *England*, who writes a good hand, maſter of accounts, or book-keeping, would be glad to ſerve any merchant in his countinghouſe or ſtore, or overlook any Gentleman's private eſtate, upon terms equal to merit. Any Gentleman whom this may ſuit pleaſe to direct for J. K. to be left at the printer's, and he ſhall be duly attended to.

JAMES GEDDY,

GOLDSMITH,

Next door below the Church, W^ms^Burg,

HAS now on hand a neat assortment of country made GOLD and SILVER WORK, which he will sell at the lowest rates for cash, or exchange for old gold or silver. As he has not imported any jewellery this season, he flatters himself he will meet with encouragement, especially from those Ladies and Gentlemen who are friends to the association.

N. B. He repairs his work, without any expense to the purchaser.

PETERSBURG, *Sept.* 24, 1769.

THE subscriber being empowered to receive the debts due to the estate of Mr. *John Walker*, of *Liverpool*, deceased, begs leave to request those indebted to the said estate to make payment at the ensuing OCTOBER General Court in WILLIAMSBURG. Those that remain yet indebted to *Rumbold, Walker*, and *Tabb*, are also requested to make payment at the same time. No indulgence can be given.

JOHN TABB.

WHOEVER propose shipping tobacco from Col. *Robert Bolling*'s warehouse, in *Dinwiddie* county, known by the name of *Bolling*'s *Point*, are desired to send inspection and notes with their orders, as no tobacco will be delivered by the subscribers during their continuance in the office of inspectors, no transfer notes will be credited to any person whatever, neither crop tobacco given from book without a written order from the planter.

DABNEY & SMITH.

Now loading for LONDON,

THE snow NANCY, *Richard Barron* master, lying at *Bull Hill*, [illegible] about 300 hhds. will positively sail by the 1st of *November*, and will take in tobacco, with liberty of consignment, at 8l. sterling a ton. Those inclinable to ship will be pleased to lodge their orders with the Captain on board the vessel, or the subscribers in *Petersburg*.

THOMAS TABB, & SON.

SOLD *at* JOHN GREENHOW's *store, near the Church, in* Williamsburg, *cheap, for ready money only*,

BROADCLOTHS and suitable trimmings, linens of all sorts, cambricks, lawns, muslins, gauze, [illegible] handkerchiefs, [illegible], printed cottons, [illegible], large and small [illegible] [illegible] sorts [illegible] [illegible] low price, at Jesuits bark, [illegible] at 5s. 9d. per ounce, [illegible] iron pots, Dutch ovens, cast iron weights, from one pound to 56 pounds, and almost every other article of cast iron, money scales and weights, [illegible] weights and grains [illegible] [illegible], copperas, [illegible] [illegible], buckles, rings and [illegible], all sorts of bridle bits, [illegible], and almost every other article in the business, tools of almost every sort for every trade, and materials for almost every occupation, fleaming boxes, teeth drawing, [illegible] of teeth instruments, complete sets of spinnet wire, binding and ring wire of [illegible], German and common steel crucibles, borax, crude [illegible], polishing powders, [illegible] and rotten stone, fish skins, paints, oils, brushes, brooms, [illegible], candlesticks, lamps, horn tumblers, hunting horns, crosscut and pit saws, and most other sorts of saws, pocket [illegible], spectacles, [illegible] glasses for all ages, [illegible], long fiddle sticks and Roman strings, [illegible], carving knives and forks, ivory and lampblack, [illegible] and worsted [illegible], livery lace, [illegible] and other sorts of nails, brads, tacks, and [illegible] of padlocks [illegible] and common, door locks of [illegible], chest, cupboard, and drawer locks, furniture of [illegible] for cabinetmakers, hinges, and almost every [illegible] for buildings, [illegible], dishes, basons, and [illegible] of hard and common metal, Queen's china, [illegible] of most sorts, great variety of glass, [illegible] and earthen ware, [illegible], alum, antimony, [illegible], [illegible] tools, watch crystals, [illegible], [illegible], raisins, [illegible], [illegible] by Separators [illegible], Tillotson's best [illegible], [illegible] single and double refined sugars, [illegible], and hyson tea, spices of all sorts, [illegible], smoothing irons, a large assortment of candle moulds, coffee, coffee mills, chocolate mills and pots, [illegible], various sorts of wines, by the cask or small quantity, glass and iron mortars and pestles, toys of various sizes, Whitechapel and square pointed needles, beaver and vermin traps, chair traces and back bands, Spanish licorice, Pontefract cakes, garden rakes, moulding planes of all sorts, rosin, tar, Turkey Point paint, table knives, pruning knives, fish hooks, picture and fire books, castors, bed screws, wood screws of most sorts, bolts, table bars, window glass, bottled beer, barbers pipes, seine twine and corks, turners screws, pivots, and chisels of all sorts, and almost every other useful article that can be thought of.

To be LET *at* Gloucester *courthouse, on* Monday *the 2d of* October *next*,

THE building of two brick prisons at the said place; and at the same time will be let the shingling of *Ware* church, and other repairs to be agreed on. Bond and security will be required of the undertakers, by the managers.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the courthouse in* Princess Anne, *on* Thursday *the 5th of* October *next, being court day*,

SEVEN valuable *Virginia* born

NEGROES,

the property of *John Weblin*. The Negroes may be viewed any time before the sale by applying to Mr. *Andrew Stewart*, in said county, or the subscriber in *Norfolk*.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

By order of *Dinwiddie* court,

The building a new WOOD PRISON, *for confinement of debtors*,

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, at the courthouse of the said county, on the third *Monday* in next month. Every person who inclines to become the undertaker is desired to prepare a plan, and at the time of letting the commissioners will make choice of that they like best and think most likely to answer the above mentioned purpose. The money will be paid in *September* or *October* 1770, at farthest.

SEPT. 20, 1769.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 23, 1769.

WHEREAS the under written are run away from the *Fortune*, Captain *William Rountree*, wrecked in *Chesapeake* bay, and have dispersed themselves about the country, whoever apprehends the said runaways, and brings them to Mr. *John Carter*, at Mr. *Mitchell*'s, the Swan, in *York*, or to Mr. *George Brown*'s, *Kingston* parish, *Gloucester*, shall receive for each person 20s. and all expenses, for their trouble.

Joseph Durrant, shipwright. *Thomas Giles*, carpenter. *Mary Giles*. *Thomas Ray*, carpenter. *Edward Lawrence*, plasterer. *William Clerk*, surgeon. *James Hitchings*, sailor. *John Thomas*, farmer. *George Eller*, carver. *William Saunders*, farmer. *Thomas Ratchford*, drawer. *Thomas Neal*, stocking weaver. *Ambrose Willmott*, drawer. *Robert Wiggenton*, turner. *Margaret Wiggenton*. *James Fisher*, weaver. *Richard Cross*, tailor. *John Downes*, wheelwright. *Elizabeth Hayes*. *Mary Webb*, mantuamaker.—The men are chiefly dressed in sailors habits.

NORTH CAROLINA, *Sept.* 3, 1769.

COMMITTED to the publick jail for the district of *Halifax* an outlandish Negro man who calls himself HARRY, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and his fore teeth very much decayed; has on an old jacket made of a *Dutch* blanket, Negro cotton breeches, and an old brown linen shirt. He says he belongs to *William Hunter*, but cannot tell in what province his master lives. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges.

CHRISTOPHER DUDLEY, Jailer.

SHOCKOE, *Sept.* 21, 1769.



STRAYED or Stolen, on SUNDAY the ninth of JULY last, in the night, from the plantation of Mr. *John Pleasants*, sen. at *Curles*, on *James* river, *Henrico*, a bright bay horse, 6 years old, about [illegible] feet 9 inches high, long bodied, mane and switch tail jet black, his hind feet white, has a small star in his forehead, but not branded. The above described horse belongs to Mr. *Patrick Coutts*, merchant at *Shockoe*, who bought him of Mr. *Wade Netherland*, in *Cumberland*, and will pay the usual charges attending the delivery of the said horse at *Shockoe*, besides a genteel gratification.

ELIZABETH CITY, *Sept.* 16, 1769.

TAKEN up, drifting on the surf near the bay side, a ship's topsail, with some rigging, part of which was taken away by Col. *Selden* from the persons employed to bring it up. The owner may have what is in my possession on proving his property, and paying charges.

JOHN RANDOLL.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, about 4 years old, branded on the near buttock B, and on the near shoulder C; posted, and appraised to 6l.

PETER JONES.

NORFOLK, *Sept.* 20, 1769.

WE will give ready money for raw STEER and COW HIDES; and have CORDAGE, equal to any imported from *London*, for sale, at 45s. the hundred weight, ready money, or at 50s. on six months credit.

JAMES CAMPBELL, & Co.

A JOURNEYMAN BARBER, who understands shaving and dressing well, may meet with proper encouragement by making immediate application to the subscriber, in *York* town.

Tf ALEXANDER MAITLAND.

THE subscriber intending to leave the colony early in the ensuing spring, gives this timous notice that all persons indebted to Mess. Cochrane, Donald, *and* [illegible] *lances, and* [illegible] *Some disputes having arisen after Mr.* M'Douall *left the country, owing to those indebted neglecting to settle with him, it is now expected every person concerned will pay proper regard to this advertisement, as no discounts will afterwards be allowed. The outstanding debts at my departure will be delivered over to Mr.* JOHN JOHNSON, *who is properly authorized to settle and collect the same.*

ALEX. DONALD.

NORFOLK, *Sept.* 20, 1769.

THE old and well established PACKET (kept up by me for these seven years past) continues, as usual, to go from *Norfolk* to *Williamsburg* on *Wednesdays* and down again on *Saturdays*. The present boat is a very good one, and I believe there are few, if any, better calculated for the purpose; the extraordinary NEW FRIENDSHIP (alias REVENGE) not excepted. I have always studied to keep my boats in the best order, as well as to provide for them careful, honest, and obliging [illegible]. Goods recommended to my care I have never burthened with any expense for storing them. There have been few or no complaints, and I am happy in thinking that general satisfaction has been given. I am now to return the publick thanks for their past favours, and hope to merit a continuance of them.

DANIEL HUTCHINGS.

To be SOLD, *on* Wednesday *the 4th of next month, before the* Raleigh *tavern*,

TWELVE valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, for ready money, to satisfy sundry executions.

FREDERICK BRYAN, Sheriff.

JUST FINISHED,

THE *Nomony* FULLING MILL, at the head of *Nomony* river, in *Westmoreland* county, where all the different branches of FULLING, DRESSING, SHEARING, and DYING, will be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. As the subscribers have been at a considerable expense in procuring the materials complete, and a fuller perfectly acquainted with the business, it is expected that those who favour the mill with their custom will, when they send for their cloth, send money to pay for it, the profits of a fulling mill being by no means sufficient to support the expense of keeping accounts and collecting small debts. The particular sums may be known from the fuller, when the cloth is sent to the mill.

JOHN TURBERVILLE.

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.

NEWCASTLE, *Sept.* 4, 1769.

AS I intend to leave this town in the fall, I would sell a great bargain of HOUSES and LOTS in it. The house that I live in has three rooms below, two of them with fireplaces, and two rooms above, with one fireplace, and brick chimnies, a large kitchen, with a brick chimney, and one room above, a dairy joining it, and two other houses; a garden and another lot joining it, both well paled in; another lot on the opposite side of the street, paled in, with a large convenient [illegible] house, and a shed the length of the house, a large stable, with two 8 feet sheds the length of the house, for holding grain, salt, &c. almost new. They would suit a merchant or a doctor. Any person inclinable to purchase the whole, or part, may apply to me. I will make the terms as easy as I can, and give possession in *November* next.

All persons indebted to me, either by bonds or accounts, are desired to discharge them at or before the next General Court, to enable me to pay my own debts. Whoever fails need expect no longer indulgence from

Their humble servant,

WALTER DOUGLASS.

HENRY ABOTT, son to the Reverend Mr. John Abott, *late Canon of* St. Paul's, London, *who it is imagined is somewhere in* Virginia, *if he be alive, or any of his descendents, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by applying to the printers of this paper.*

POETS CORNER.

W[illegible]nefs.

To be SOLD, *and may be entered on at* Christmas *next*,



FIVE hundred and seventy seven acres of LAND, in *Brunswick* county, lying on one of the branches of the *Three Creeks*; it is naturally kind for tobacco, wheat, or any other grain, and convenient to church and mills. Also one other tract, lying in *Southampton* county, on *Nottoway* river, about five miles below the courthouse, containing 450 acres; there are good high and low grounds, with plenty of oak and cypress timber, a good fishery, with three or four seine places, and a great plenty of fish may be taken at any season of the year. The last plantation will be sold a great bargain. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in *Southampton*.

PETER BUTTS.

AMHERST, *Sept.* 15, 1769.



RUNAWAY from the subscriber, the [illegible] of last month, a young likely [illegible] fellow named *Julius*, about 17 or 18 years old, and well made; had on when he went off an osnabrug shirt and trousers, and an old light coloured [illegible] coat. Whoever brings him to Mr. *[illegible]*, merchant in *Norfolk*, of whom I purchased him, shall have 30s. reward, or to Mr. *[illegible]* merchant at *Shockoe*, or to the subscriber in *Amherst*, [illegible]

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

YORK town, *Sept.* 25, 1769.



RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of this month, a mulatto man named GEORGE, about 20 years old, [illegible] [illegible]

JOHN GENTER.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, two mares, [illegible] [illegible] on the near [illegible] [illegible] THOMAS BURK.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a white horse, about 8 years old, about 4 feet 6 inches high, is a trotter, and branded on the near buttock RI.

JOHN HAYNES.

THURSDAY, *Dec.* 4, 1766.

On a motion made,

Ordered, THAT the Clerks of the several county courts in this colony do transmit to the Clerk of this House, in the first part of every meeting of the General Assembly, a list of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of such tithables; and that they transmit also, at the same time, a list of the public charges of their respective counties.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do cause the same to be published in the *Virginia Gazette*.

By the House of Burgesses.

GEORGE WYTHE, C. H. B.

WESTOVER, *Sept.* 13, 1769.

I SHALL be much obliged to the Gentlemen who were so good as to disperse my LOTTERY TICKETS for me if they will immediately send the bonds to Mr. *Bartlet Anderson*, in *Hanover*, who is empowered to collect the money due on them.

W. BYRD.

Just IMPORTED *from* LONDON, *in the* Experiment, *Capt*. Hamlin, *and to be* SOLD *at the subscriber's shop in* Williamsburg,

A LARGE and complete assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, both chymical and galenical, consisting of antimony, alum, aloes of all sorts, ether, borax, quicksilver, camphor, castor, cochineal, best Jesuits bark, ipecacuanha, jallap, sarsaparilla and China roots, essence of lemons and burgamot, manna, calomel, red and white precipitate, calcined mercury, magnesia alba, best Turkey and India rhubarb, spermaceti, oil of turpentine, volatile spirits and salts of all sorts; also cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, ginger, black pepper, sago, salop, candied figs, prunes, white and brown candies, orange chips, currants, best jar raisins, capers, olives, and anchovies, best Durham flower of mustard, saltpetre, common and Clay's best sallad oil, verdigrise, vermilion, Prussian blue, gold and silver leaf, neat fine long bottles with cases, ivory syringes, Greenough's tincture for the teeth and gums, do. for the toothach, tooth brushes, pumice and rotten stone, best lancets, court plaister, Agard's pills, much esteemed for the rheumatism, Blackrie's lixivium for the gravel, British rock oil, Bateman's and Stoughton's drops, Godfrey's and Freeman's cordials, Daffy's and Squire's elixirs, essence of waterdock, elixir bardana, Turlington's balsam and balsam of honey, Dr. James's fever powders, Anderson's and Lockyer's pills, Mrs. Radnap's red fit drops, Jesuits drops, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber having had but very few medicines left in his shop before this order came to hand, will now be able to furnish his friends and customers with every thing fresh and genuine. Gentlemen practitioners, and others, may depend on being supplied at a very low advance, by

Their humble servant,

WILLIAM PASTEUR.

To be SOLD, *pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of this colony, on Friday the 20th of* October *(if fair, otherwise next fair day)*

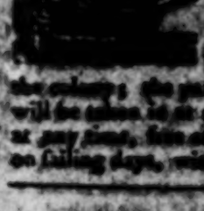
EIGHT hundred acres of good tobacco LAND, lying on *Deep* and *Little* creeks, in *Amelia* county. The terms to be agreed on at the day of sale, by

DAVID GREENHILL, RICHARD JONES, DANIEL JONES, ROBERT MUNFORD, THOMAS B. MUNFORD,	Trustees.

The sloop Friendship

WALTER GWIN *Master*,

A NEW VESSEL,



WILL go from *Norfolk* to WILLIAMSBURG every [illegible] [illegible] the colony; the passage to be [illegible] FREIGHT GOODS will be taken in at a [illegible] at Major *Dogget's* wharf, at any time, free of all charges; and they will be shipped on sailing days, with due care.

BEDFORD, *August* 25, 1769.



RUN away from the subscriber, the [illegible] instant, an indented servant man named WILLIAM RIDDLE. He is an *Aberdeen's* man, and talks the lingo peculiar to that part of *Scotland*, is about 28 years old, [illegible] 5 inches high, fair complexion, pitted with the smallpox, yellow haired, and a little freckled; had on when he went away an under *Virginia* cloth jacket with copperas coloured stripes, osnabrug shirt and long trousers, and a pair of *Virginia* made shoes with buckles. He stole when he went away a gun about 4 feet long in the barrel, and a little shivered in the stock at the muzzle, also a new printed linen handkerchief, of two shillings sterling price, with red ground and white spots. It is imagined he will make for *Carolina*. Whoever conveys the said servant to me, at *Bedford* courthouse, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, if taken in *Virginia*, and if in *Carolina* FOUR POUNDS.

WILLIAM AUSTIN.

SHOCKOE, *August* 26, 1769.

WE have just imported in the *Lord Clive* a neat assortment of FALL GOODS, consisting of broadcloths, duffils, bearskins, *Bath* coating, with suitable trimmings, *Dutch* and bed blankets, cottons, kerseys, and halfthicks; which we will sell on reasonable terms, for ready money or short credit.

TF STORRS & ELLIS.

JUST IMPORTED in the *Experiment*, Capt. *Hamlyn*, a fresh and complete ASSORTMENT of DRUGS and MEDICINES, chymical and galenical, which will be SOLD at a very low advance for ready money, and are as follows:

CRUDE *antimony, ether, verdigrise, Barbadoes, hepatick, and succotrine aloes, common and rock allum, ambergris, compound waters of all kinds, quicksilver, balsams of capivi, Peru, amber, and Tolu, Canadian alsam, Armenian bole, borax, calomel crude and prepared, camphor, canella alba, cantharides, cloves. Indian pink, greatly celebrated for destroying worms in children, Russia and Hudson's Bay castors, common and lunar caustick, cinnabar of antimony, native and factitious cinnabar, potash, cochineal, colcothar, vitriol, colocynth, confectio cardiaca, conserves of hips, sloes, and [illegible] roses, worm wood and orange peel, Jesuits bark, orange peel, cinnamon, cascarilla, cream tartar, English and Spanish saffron, elaterium, plaisters and diachylons of all kinds, essence of lemons, bergamot and ambergris, single and double camomile flowers, flower of brimstone, [illegible] gum, grains of paradise, gums of all kinds, pearl barley, isinglass, Irish slate, litharge, common and [illegible], sweet mercury, calcined mercury, corrosive sublimate, red precipitate, musk, chymical oils, opium, long pepper, ipecacuanha, jallap, gentian, liquorice, contrayerva, calamus aromaticus, china and sarsaparilla, best Turkey and India rhubarb, [illegible], alkaline, neutral, and volatile salts, [illegible], carraway, coriander, wild carrot, [illegible], [illegible], acre, [illegible], and sal ammoniac, [illegible] spirits of salt, nitre, sal [illegible], [illegible] tartar emetick, vermicelli, [illegible] extract of hemlock, [illegible] and [illegible] roots, [illegible] and flower [illegible], Dutch [illegible] [illegible], Hooper's, and Lockyer's pills, Hill's [illegible] balsam of honey, [illegible] Daffy's, and Stoughton's elixirs, [illegible] drops, [illegible] [illegible] court plaister, [illegible]*

The subscriber [illegible]

[illegible]

To be SOLD [illegible]



A [illegible]

[illegible]

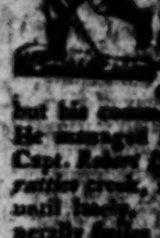
To be SOLD *at* ROCKY RIDGE, *on Thursday the* [illegible] *of* October, *for ready money*,

Upwards of forty

Fine SLAVES,

Most of them Virginia born.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.



RUN away from the subscriber's plantation, in [illegible] [illegible] *Lower Machodick*, TOM, a Negro [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] well made [illegible] but his common working dress was [illegible]. He managed several years as an overseer [illegible] Capt. *Robert* [illegible], on a plantation [illegible] creek, in *Richmond* county, where he [illegible] until lately. He is a [illegible] and generally [illegible]. I [illegible] he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *[illegible]*, Esq; in *Hanover* county, at or near [illegible], where he has a wife named *Sabra*, and perhaps [illegible] about his old haunts at *Mattox*. Whoever will secure him to me, in *Prince William* county, shall have the above reward; or if they will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I may get him again, 5l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 10 l. paid by

TF HENRY LEE.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s*. 6*d*. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s*. the first Week, and 2*s*. each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.

SUPPLEMENT

To PURDIE And DIXON's

Virginia Gazette.

With the latest Advices Foreign & Domestick.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1769.

LONDON, *July* 22.

A CERTAIN historian compares the people of England to froward children, and says that Government, out of policy, ought to let them have their will, when they are obstinately bent upon it; for that, after the heat is over with them, you may bring them to any thing, even to undo what they so passionately asked before, for it must be an inveterate malice indeed which does not relax and grow mild when the revenge is over.

July 29. A letter from Hamburg mentions that a certain well known adventurer, who was introduced to the Pope lately, has for some time past been making great interest to obtain a command in the Polish or Russian armies against the Turks.

We are told that the report of a pardon being in agitation for a certain patriotick Gentleman is void of foundation, and his friends say it is not very likely that he will now accept it.

A letter from Amsterdam mentions that the Dutch have had very great success this season in their whale fishery.

The wheat harvest is begun in several places in the neighbourhood of Windsor.

Tickets 14l. 16s. 6d.

EDINBURGH, *July* 31.

THURSDAY night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, as a young Gentleman was coming up Niddry's wynd, he was attacked by four men, one of whom drew a knife and stabbed him in several parts of the body, and broke the knife upon his breast bone. The Gentleman made a stout resistance, and the villains ran off. The Gentleman lies very ill. We hear that these four villains followed a Gentleman home a few evenings ago, but he luckily got into the house before they came up with him.

On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, as a man was coming up the Canongate, some fellows placed themselves in such a manner on the street as rendered it next to impossible for him to pass by them without jostling some of them, no doubt to furnish a pretext for quarrelling with him, which having happened according to expectation he was knocked down, and beat in a cruel manner.

We are hopeful that the great care and assiduity, presently exerted by the magistrates of this city, will have the desired effect of ridding the place of that insufferable gang of robbers and vagrants with which it appears for some time past to have been infested. In the nights of Friday, Saturday, and yesterday, the constables, and other persons authorised by the magistrates, patrolled the streets, and visited the houses suspected for harbouring people of bad fame, in the course of which business they have apprehended a number of people who could not give satisfactory accounts of themselves, or who were suspected of being concerned in the robberies and riots lately committed here.

GLASGOW, *July* 27.

ON Wednesday the 19th the Court of Session determined the question with respect to the dukedom of Douglas and Angus, between the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk and the Right Hon. Archibald Douglas of Douglas, Esq; when the Court adhered to the interlocutor pronounced the 9th of December 1762, finding Mr. Douglas had right to the dukedom, and assoilzied Mr. Douglas from the action of reduction and declarator raised against him by the Earl of Selkirk.

By letters from London we hear that two trading houses in that city are preparing to execute very large orders, in the extraordinary way, to North America, in consequence of the resolutions lately adopted concerning the colonies.

August 3. On Thursday last died, at his seat in the country, sincerely lamented by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, James Dunlop, Esq; of Garnkirk.

Extract of a letter from Kilmarnock, July 31.

"At the fair in this place, on Thursday last, there was a great show of both Scotch and Irish horses, which sold at high prices; likewise several hundred packs of wool were sold at this fair, from 40s. to 7l. sterling a pack.

"Same day the woollen manufacturers made a procession through the town, representing all the different branches of that useful manufacture, from the wool's being taken from the sheep's back to the finishing it in all the different kinds of carpets, blankets, and cloths made here, a specimen of each kind being exhibited to publick view. The workmen were all clothed in the proper dress of that part of the work performed by them, carrying their implements in their hands, and accompanied with drums, violins, and other musical instruments. They made a fine appearance, and there being a very great number of hands, young and old, employed in that business here, it shewed a better representation of the spirit of industry than any thing of the kind ever seen in this place. And on Friday the journeymen shoemakers in town, who are very numerous, made a procession with King Crispin in all his Royal robes, attended by his body guards, paraded through the different streets of the town, and afterwards dined together in the meal market, no house in town being large enough to contain them."

Yesterday died Miss Peggy Leitch, daughter of the deceased George Leitch, late merchant in Glasgow, an amiable young Lady, deservedly lamented by all her friends and acquaintances.

Same day died Mrs. Buchanan, wife of Mr. Andrew Buchanan, merchant in this city.

BOSTON, *Sept*, 4.

FRIDAY last arrived here a large French ship from Cape Francois, from whence she sailed about the 6th of August, but proving leaky, and having met with a gale of wind, to the northward of *Bermudas*, her leaks increased so fast that the Captain concluded to put into Halifax; but meeting a fisherman off Cape Sable, who put one of her people on board her, the Captain agreed to be carried into this port. It is said that she must be unloaded, and overhauled, before she can proceed on her voyage.

We hear that on Friday forenoon Mr. Otis and Mr. Adams waited on the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs here, and the next morning early a meeting was held between two of the Commissioners and the above Gentlemen at the British coffeehouse, King street, the design of which has not yet transpired.

From the Massachusetts Gazette, August 31.

EARLY on Tuesday evening last a difference arose at the British coffeehouse in this town between James Otis, Esq; and John Robinson, Esq; the latter demanding satisfaction for certain expressions in a publication signed by Mr. Otis in the Boston gazette of Monday last. After a proposal on the part of Mr. Otis to decide this controversy by themselves in a separate room, which was consented to by Mr. Robinson, very unexpectedly to Mr. Otis, and while he was rising, Mr. Robinson, in the presence of the publick company in the coffee room, attempted to pull him by the nose; and failing in the attempt, he immediately struck at him with his cane, against which Mr. Otis defended himself, and returned the compliment. A close engagement then ensued, and Mr. Otis having disarmed his antagonist, several persons in the room fell upon Mr. Otis, some of whom held him, while others struck with cutlasses, canes, and other weapons; and the general cry was, *kill him! kill him!* A young Gentleman, Mr. John Gridley, passing by the room, and seeing Mr. Otis treated in so ungentlemanlike and barbarous a manner, and without a friend near him, pressed in, and endeavouring to interpose was also attacked in the manner Mr. Otis was, by as many as could come near him, and after a resolute and manly defence of himself was at length overpowered, as Mr. Otis had been, by numbers. By this time several others had got into the room, whereupon Mr. Robinson, and those who were with him, retired through the back door of the coffeehouse. Mr. Otis and Mr. Gridley were carried off much wounded, and it is thought, had not the people come in to their assistance, the consequence of this *ungenerous* assault would have been fatal. The company in the room, when Mr. Otis was first attacked, consisted chiefly of the officers of the army and the revenue; and it is allowed, without contradiction, that both Mr. Otis and Mr. Gridley acquitted themselves with a spirit and resolution becoming Gentlemen and men of honour.

From the Boston Chronicle, Sept. 7.

THE anonymous account published in the Massachusetts gazette of last Thursday, being a very gross misrepresentation of the quarrel which happened at the British coffeehouse between Mr. Robinson and Mr. Otis on the preceding Thursday evening, wherein the character of the spectators is impeached, greatly to their dishonour, I think it necessary to set that affair in a clear and just light, for the information of the publick. Mr. Robinson having received a publick affront from Mr. Otis, proceeded to take publick satisfaction of him in the open coffeehouse, for which I do not find him condemned by any man acquainted with the custom of the world in such cases; but instead of attacking Mr. Otis abruptly, they had a short conversation together, both standing, and after Mr. Otis had come round the table Mr. Robinson attempted to take him by the nose, which is a kind of indignity generally used on such occasions. The discipline of the stick next ensued, during which Mr. Otis received many very heavy blows on his head, and one particularly on his forehead, that instantly produced a copious discharge of blood. Several persons then interfered in behalf of Mr. Otis, one of whom laid hold of Mr. Robinson, tore his coat, and wrested his stick from him; but through the interposition of the company fair play was soon restored, and a ring formed, when a brisk manual exercise followed, which ended greatly to the disadvantage of Mr. Otis, who was carried off by his friends, and Mr. Robinson went out at the street door. Not a single iota is here advanced that cannot be well attested, and there are about twenty Gentlemen, many of whom are inhabitants of this town, and others, strangers, who can prove that neither sword, cutlass, or other edged weapon whatever, was seen drawn, nor the least foul play offered Mr. Otis; nor were the words *kill him!* once heard, during the whole engagement. Several Gentlemen can also testify that they saw Mr. Robinson give Mr. Otis the blow before mentioned on his forehead, which has been reported to be the cut of an edged weapon. If Mr. Otis would recollect himself, he must allow the justice of this representation. Mr. Robinson did not stand in need of any assistance, his superiority over his antagonist being such that he did not receive one blow from him.

Should the author of that exaggerated account think proper to avow it, it will be expected that he makes known his name, as I then shall mine; and in that case, that the truth of this relation may be incontestibly established, the depositions of the company will be procured, and made publick.

A BYSTANDER.

The following is the advertisement which gave umbrage to Mr. Robinson.

WHEREAS I have full evidence that *Henry Hulton*, *Charles Paxton*, *William Burch*, and *John Robinson*, Esquires, have frequently (and lately) treated the character of all true *North Americans* in a manner that is not to be endured, by *privately* and *publickly* representing them as *traitors* and *rebels*, and in a general combination to revolt from *Great Britain*; and whereas the said *Henry*, *Charles*, *William*, and *John*, without the least provocation or colour, have represented me, by name, as inimical to the rights of the Crown, and disaffected to his Majesty, to whom I annually swear and am determined at all events to bear true and faithful allegiance, for all which general as well as personal abuse and insult satisfaction has been personally demanded, due warning given, but no sufficient answer obtained: These are therefore humbly to desire the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his principal Secretaries of State, particularly My Lord of Hillsborough, the Board of Trade, and all others whom it may concern, or who may condescend to read this, to pay no kind of regard to any of the abusive misrepresentations of me, or my country, that may be transmitted by the said *Henry*, *Charles*, *William*, and *John*, or their confederates; for they are no more worthy of credit than those of Sir Francis Bernard of Nettleham, Bart. or any of his *cabal*, which cabal may be well known from the papers in the House of Commons, and at every great office in England.

JAMES OTIS.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept*. 7.

Extract of a letter from London, *July* 5.

YOU ask me to be particular with regard to American affairs. With respect to them, nothing at all, at least nothing decisive, can be done until the next session of Parliament; and, if nothing extraordinary happens, they will not meet until January. The consequences of keeping things as they are, in a state of the most teazing incertitude, every body must see will be disagreeable, in various shapes; but, untoward as the present situation of affairs is, it may still produce good effects to all concerned. This delay, which is now unavoidable, will give both sides an opportunity of duly weighing their several interests, with regard to the present differences. The Americans will have leisure to reflect on all the consequences that may result from the laws they complain of, and if they find it is necessary to refuse or elude obedience to them, at all adventures they will persist in every legal, prudent, and efficacious method of obtaining redress from the mother country, or in making the best use they can of the resources they have among themselves for furnishing the necessaries and conveniences of life they are now obliged to have from Britain; and we at home will have experienced (and felt probably) the folly and indiscretion, to say no worse of it, of pushing so large a body of our fellow subjects to disagreeable extremities, and the absolute necessity (which is the mother of invention) of endeavouring to supply themselves with a variety of commodities which formed a principal part of our most beneficial commerce, and which our colonists actually were content to purchase, at the expense of the whole amount of their industry, and of their traffick with other countries. What, in reason, could we wish for, or desire, beyond this? Laying duties, in any shape, on people who before spent their all with us, can serve no valuable purpose; but to lay these duties in the most exceptionable, most oppressive, most expensive, and most ineffectual manner, is absolute and unaccountable folly."

Extract of a letter from London, *July* 8.

"The revenue acts, which so sensibly affect the trade of America, will most certainly be repealed the next session of Parliament. People in general are much alarmed at your spirited adherence to your resolutions not to import the manufactures of this country, for they now begin to think that you can live without them. Old Roman valour was never more commended than the unanimity of the Americans is by the sons of liberty on this side the water. There is now a general stagnation of politicks, but great matters are expected to take place at the opening of the next session. Only continue to act as you have begun, and, with Heaven on your side, you cannot fail to preserve your freedom. Our great friend Alderman TRECOTHICK, is to be the next Lord Mayor. The Virginia address to the King is the subject of the day. It is much applauded."

Extract of a letter from London, *July* 8.

"We are firmly of opinion that the repeal of the revenue acts will certainly take place on the meeting of Parliament, and we hope may again restore that harmony which must ever be advantageous and satisfactory to all concerned on both sides."

Extract of a letter from London, *July* 10.

"Since I wrote you last there has not been much said about the colonies, but matters seem to run very high here, which I think is greatly in favour of the Americans. The petition of the Livery of the city of London is thought to be the boldest, and best wrote, of any that has yet appeared; and I make no doubt but the general toast with you will be THE LIVERY OF LONDON, as it is with every American here. It is my belief there will be bloody work here ere long. The Ministry seem to carry their insults as far as they possibly can; and the people of London are roused, and seem determined to have justice done. The manufacturers seem all still at present, but I think they must begin in a few weeks now; for all the goods they send up to London for the northern colonies lie in warehouses, as they cannot get vessels to take them in. I understand they are going to ship goods from Hull (as they cannot ship them from this place) for Virginia, but I hope they will meet with the same fate as at New York.

In a letter of the 11th of July, from London, it is said that Lord Chatham had assured Alderman Trecothick the revenue acts would certainly be repealed next session of Parliament, and in the same letter it is also said that the petition of the city of London was received with great coldness.

Other letters, in general, say that it was believed the London petition would be followed by all England and Wales; and that there were great commotions through the whole country, but it was hoped they would end without bloodshed. Some of the letter writers are very sanguine that these oppressive laws must be repealed next session; others seem rather to think that they will not, but all agree that the measure of non importation the Americans have adopted will be the only means to bring their oppressors to reason.

ANNAPOLIS, *Sept.* 14.

ON Thursday night last, and all the next day, without intermission, we had the most violent storm of wind and rain, from the north east, ever known in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. In the lower parts of this province, at a very moderate calculation, upwards of 200 tobacco houses have been blown down, besides other buildings; an incredible quantity of corn broke down, the blades stripped off, and blown away; fine crops of tobacco growing, of which there only now remain some stalks; a great number of mills broke down, and carried away by the current. The rain beat through many houses in this city, the walls of which were 14 inches thick. In short, scarce any thing has withstood the violence of the tempest, and the damage done by the destruction of buildings, corn, hay, fodder, and tobacco, can only be guessed at, but certainly amounts to many thousands sterling, and will be severely felt the ensuing winter.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 28.

YESTERDAY afternoon returned home from the northward, in good health, the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; late Speaker, and our present worthy Representative.

Two vessels from Antigua have been seized by the Collector here, for not making entry of certain slaves imported in them. Information was lodged at his office.

We have heard of the following ELECTIONS, viz. For KING GEORGE, Mr. CHARLES CARTER and Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. For LOUISA. Mr. RICHARD ANDERSON and Mr. THOMAS JOHNSON.

☞ As soon as the writs are returned to the Secretary's office, we shall publish a correct list of the members of the House of Burgesses.

To such as are under apprehensions about the present Comet, let them hear what the immortal Thompson *sings of those rare phenomena.*

As sinks the comet below the shading earth,
With awful train projected o'er the heavens,
The guilty tremble. But (above
These superstitious horrours that enslave
The timid tenacious herd, to mystick faith
And blind amazement prone) th' enlighten'd few,
Whom godlike minds philosophy exalts,
The glorious firmgar hail: They feel a joy
Divinely great, they in their power exult.
That wonderous force of thought which mounting spurns
This dusky spot, and measures all the sky;
While from his far excursion through the wilds
Of barren ether, faithful to his time,
They see the blazing monster rise anew,
In fearful grandeur clad, but kindly bent
To work the will of all-sustaining love,
From his huge vapoury train perhaps to shake
Reviving nutriture on the numerous orbs
Through which his long ellipsis winds, perhaps
To lend new fuel to declining suns,
To light up worlds, and feed th' eternal fire.

Messr. PURDIE & DIXON,

GENTLEMEN, VIRGINIA, *Sept.* 26, 1769.

Please to insert the following in your paper, and you will oblige your constant customer, Y. T.

I LEFT this my native country early in life, and embarked for England with a view of having a liberal education there, and a general intercourse with the world. These purposes being answered, and after enjoying a round of such entertainments as that island afforded, I returned to this colony (after an absence of at least 16 years) with an infinite degree of satisfaction. I consider myself as inviolably attached to the inhabitants of Virginia, their trade, both domestick and foreign, and immunities of every denomination whatsoever, as any person in it.

As a friend to this colony, it may be very easily conceived with what exquisite pleasure I perceived the sparks of invaluable freedom to be so prevalent in the minds of every one. I may, with much confidence, affirm that the tenour of their conduct towards Great Britain, hitherto, has been unexceptionable, and entirely compatible with the dictates of reason and the fundamental laws of their country.

The late resolves of their Assembly (however injudicious and unwarrantable they may appear in the eyes of a discontented, perjured, implacable, disaffected, and unremitting British Ministry) have most certainly been highly applauded by the major part of Great Britain, and will no doubt have due weight with their august sovereign, when he considers them as the language of men oppressed with grievances, whose sacred properties have been unjustifiably invaded, and prostituted to ignominious purposes by a set of mercenary officers.

We have lately been amused with various accounts from Great Britain, in which the Ministry declare their intention of repealing the late unconstitutional laws (which imposed a duty on glass, tea, colours, paper, &c.) as soon as the Parliament meets this fall. The above articles immediately affect the commercial interest of Great Britain, and they must necessarily exonerate the present high duties they are subject to, in order to promote trade and navigation, as well as to appease the minds of many thousand mechanicks in all parts of the kingdom, who are distressed beyond measure for want of their usual American orders.

It is a point indisputable that the interest of America has never been considered by the British Ministry. If it had, they would not have made such laws, nor would they have sent over a standing army to endeavour to dragoon us into a strict obedience to them. I beg leave to remind every member of the House of Burgesses that several oppressive laws were enacted some years before those imposing a duty on glass, paper, tea, &c. which should be repealed. A partial repeal is trivial. If the British Ministry are authorised to tax any one branch of the trade to the colonies, doubtless it will be a precedent, and in fact a sanction, for them, in future, to impose taxes on every thing they think proper. America has been struggling for a considerable time with the shackles of slavery, and I may say she has now effectually defeated all the vile contrivances of her enemies, and has not only made an obstinate defence in support of her rights and immunities, but has also given Great Britain many convincing proofs of her great importance, and that she will suffer no oppression whatsoever.

The above reflections, I flatter myself, will be candidly and dispassionately discussed by every American.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

When you know nothing better to offer to the publick, I shall be obliged to you to give the following piece a place in your useful and entertaining paper. JOHN WILY.

THE late resolves and commendable association of our late representatives, and some pieces which I have observed in your papers, have convinced me that it is the indispensable duty of every member of society to do all he can for the good of his country. I must therefore beg leave to inform the publick that I was some years concerned in a woollen manufactory, which thoroughly convinced me a large sum of money might be saved in this colony annually by manufacturing the wool that is raised differently from the usual method (spinning it up into coarse cloth for the Negroes) which I look upon to be next to throwing it away, as may appear by the following calculations, viz. I value a pound of good clean wool at 1 s. 3 d. the spinning a pound for Negro Cloth at 10 d. and the weaving a yard (which will take near a pound) at 4 d. in all 2 s. 5 d. by which it appears one yard of good cloth for the Negroes will cost about 2 s. 5 d. and for that sum a yard of cotton may be purchased, that would answer the purpose fully as well.

But, for the good of the colony, suppose the wool was all to be manufactured into good cloth (or worsted stuffs) for the wear of the white people, the expense may be calculated as follows, viz. I value a pound of good clean wool at 1 s. 3 d. the spinning a pound for good fine cloth at 1 s. 3 d. the weaving, milling, dying, shearing, and pressing one yard (which will take about a pound of wool, to make it the width of narrow broads) at 2 s. in all 4 s. 6 d. by which it appears there may be 5 s. 6 d. saved to the colony on every pound of good wool that is raised in it, by manufacturing good cloth; and I believe the worsted manufacture would be a greater advantage.

I cannot pretend to say the exact quantity of wool that is raised in this colony annually, but suppose there is at least 150,000 weight, and that at 5 s. 6 d. a pound amounts to 41,250 l. which may be saved to the colony annually, a sum I think well worth our notice.

I am in hopes the calculations I have here offered to my countrymen are sufficient to convince them there may be a large sum of money saved to the colony by this economy, and that they need nothing more to put them on this saving scheme, and to encourage so beneficial a manufacture amongst us.

To conclude, I must beg leave to inform the readers I am but a poor Buckskin, with a slender education; therefore hope no one will be offended at this poor unpolished piece, but kindly accept of it as my honest endeavours herein to serve my country. And let that make atonement for all errours herein committed.

Cleared from the upper district of JAMES RIVER.

August 26. Polly Dugal M'Phune, for Boston, with 139 barrels of pork, 130 barrels of bread, and 6 hhds. of tobacco.

Sept. 7. Jenny, Enson Fearon, for London, with 495 hhds. of tobacco, 3 hds. and 28 barrels of ginseng, half a hhd. of snakeroot 11,000 staves, 15 pieces of oak plank, 12 dozen handspikes, 1 tun and a half of hemp, and 22 tuns of bar iron.

12. Othello, John Duncan, for Rhode Island, with 2100 bushels of corn and 3800 staves.

14. Friendship, Philip De Carteret, for Falmouth, with 189 hhds. of tobacco and 5700 staves.

27. Betsey, John Thom, for New York, with 13 tuns of hemp, 985 bushels of corn, and 183 bushels of wheat.

Advertisements.

GEORGE RENNEY,
GARDENER,
From ENGLAND,

INTENDING to settle in this place, will undertake, by the year, to keep in order a few GARDENS, at a reasonable price. Should he not meet with encouragement in this way, he would be willing to engage with any Gentleman in the country.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 28, 1769.

IN 1764 *an advertisement was published in the* LONDON GAZETTE *informing that one* ARNOTT, *born in the shire of* Angus, *in* Scotland, *had died in* Virginia, *leaving a considerable estate in lands, slaves, &c. to his relations in* Scotland, *in consequence of which advertisement the relations of one* DAVID ARNOTT, *who left* Angus *about the year* 1715, *and had afterwards corresponded with his relations there, and informed them that he was settled in* Virginia, *made up proper proofs of their connexions with him, and sent them, with a power of attorney, to a Gentleman here, but no such person could be heard of. They now request the favour of any person who may have known, or can give any information of the said* DAVID ARNOTT, *to communicate the same to* JOHN SEMPLE, *Attorney at Law in* King *and* Queen, *who will reward them genteely for their trouble.*

THE subscriber begs leave to offer the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY to the publick, in order to enable him to discharge debts due to the Treasury, and several judgments to private persons, occasioned by the mismanagement and death of his under sheriffs, from whom he took no security.

Pr.	Val.		
1	750	A tract of good tobacco land in *Halifax* county, containing 1200 acres, with a good plantation cleared sufficient to work six or eight hands, houses, &c. convenient to church, mill, and courthouse, and about seven miles from *Blank*'s ferry, on *Staunton* river.	750
1	150	A tract of land on the south side of *Buckskin* creek, in *Dinwiddie* county, containing 150 acres; to be laid off the tract whereon the subscriber lives.	150
1	150	A parcel of the same tract of land, below the *Lower Cut Bank* road, containing 150 acres, or thereabouts.	150
1	90	A part of the above tract of land, on the north side of the new road leading to *Sappony* church, adjoining the land of *John Latimore* and others, containing about 100 acres.	90
1	25	A lot in the old town of *Petersburg*, near Col. *Robert Bolling*'s mill.	25
1	25	A lot adjoining the above.	25
1	20	A lot in *Ravenscroft*'s town, which cost 30 l.	20
1	20	A lot in *Pocahontas* town.	20
8	32	Eight work steers, with their yokes, &c. valued at 4 l. each.	32
30	45	Thirty head of cattle, to be valued by judges, at 30 s. each.	45
1	25	A sorrel chestnut blooded mare and foal.	25
1	11	A two year old filly, almost full blooded.	11
1	25	A large bay horse.	25
1	12	A large sorrel horse.	12
50 Prizes.			L. 1380
400 Blanks.			

450 Tickets, at 3 l. each, is 1350 l.

The above lottery to be drawn at *Dinwiddie* courthouse, as soon as the tickets can be disposed of, under the management of *John Banister*, *Gray Briggs*, *Bolling Stark*, *Neil Buchanan*, sen. *Neil Buchanan*, jun. and *Duncan Rose*, who are to be upon oath for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them; of whom, and the subscriber, tickets may be had. JOHN JONES.